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SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN HIDDEN LAKE OUTLET, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA HIDDEN LAKE DAM DER-ID-M-40-228 SHERMAN HOOVER PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM DHUN31-89-C-40001 L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES **CONSULTING ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS** EBENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 15931 FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY BALTIMORE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21203 This document has been app ublic release and sale; is unlimited. **JULY, 1980** 411 959

PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the spillway design flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The spillway design flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in detemining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

PHASE I REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION REPORT

NAME OF DAM
STATE LOCATED
COUNTY LOCATED
STREAM
DATE OF INSPECTION

Hidden Lake Dam
Pennsylvania
Luzerne
Unnamed tributary to Shickshinny Lake
April 10, May 21, 1980

ASSESSMENT

The assessment of Hidden Lake Dam is based upon visual observations made at the time of inspection, hydraulic and hydrologic computations and past operational performance.

The Hidden Lake Dam appears to be in poor condition. A slide was noted on the downstream slope approximately 240 feet from the left abutment. The slide appeared to be inactive. A wet area was noted to the left of the discharge end of the 15" corrugated metal pipe drainline. Flow from the seepage area was determined to be less than 1 gallon per minute. The drainline for the dam consists of a 15" corrugated metal pipe with the upstream portion of the pipe blocked. No adequate facilities exist to regulate the reservoir level.

The Hidden Lake Dam is a high hazard-small size dam. The recommended spillway design flood (SDF) for this dam is the 1/2 PMF to PMF. Based on the downstream potential for loss of life, the spillway design flood has been selected as the PMF. The spillway and reservoir are capable of controlling approximately 1% of the PMF without overtopping the embankment (low spot). Based on criteria established by the Corps of Engineers, the spillway is termed seriously inadequate. If Hidden Lake Dam would fail due to overtopping, the hazard potential for loss of life and property damage immediately downstream of the dam would be significantly increased from that which would exist just prior to the overtopping. Hidden Lake Dam is classified as an unsafe non-emergency dam.

The following recommendations and remedial measures should be instituted immediately.

- 1. A warning system should be developed to warn downstream residents of large spillway discharges or imminent failure of the dam.
- 2. A detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis should be conducted by a registered professional engineer knowledgeable in dam design and construction to increase the spillway capacity of the dam. The recommendations resulting from the study should be immplemented immediately.

HIDDEN LAKE DAM PA 1136

- 3. A detailed stability analysis should be conducted by a registered professional engineer knowledgeable in dam design and construction. An analysis should include the monitoring and evaluation of the wet area located at the toe of the dam near the outlet for the 15 inch corrugated metal pipe. The slide should be investigated and repaired as required upon completion of the stability analysis.
- 4. Debris collecting in the spillway and spillway approach should be cleared and continue to be cleared as required.
- 5. Small trees and brush existing on the downstream slope should be removed under the direction of a registered professional engineer knowledgeable in dam design and construction.
- 6. Re-evaluate upstream closure for the 15 inch corrugated metal pipe drainline.
- 7. Regular safety inspections should be conducted in accordance with provisions stipulated by the Commonwealth of pennsylvatia regarding the inspection of dams.

BUBMITTED BY:

Date

L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS

Kiloning & Color

R. Jeffrey Kimball, P.E.

APPROVED BY:

15 Aug. +80

JAMES W. PECK

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

District Engineer

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Overview of Hidden Lake Dam

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PHASE I NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM HIDDEN LAKE DAM NDI. I.D. NO. PA 1136 DER I.D. NO. 40-228

SECTION 1 PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 General.

- a. Authority. The National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of inspection of dams throughout the United States.
- b. Purpose. The purpose of the inspection is to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.

1.2 Description of Project.

a. Dam and Appurtenances. Hidden Lake Dam is an earthfill dam, 550 feet long and 20 feet high. The crest width of the dam is 15 feet. The visible portion of the upstream slope was measured to be 1H: IV and the downstream slope was measured to be 1.5H: IV. No riprap protection was observed on the upstream slope.

The spillway is located at the right abutment and consists of an overflow section 35 feet in length. The spillway overflow section is cut into shale and flow through this section discharges beyond the toe of the dam. Flow from Hidden Lake Dam discharges to a natural stream which ultimately enters into Shickshinny Lake approximately 2000 feet downstream.

The drainline for this dam consists of a 15 inch CMP which outlets at the toe. The drainline is located approximately 220 feet from the left abutment. The drainline is not equipped with a control. The upstream end of the pipe is equipped with a section of terra-cotta pipe that is blocked with a concrete plug. The blocked section of the pipe is marked at the surface of the reservoir by a buoy which is attached by a cable to the terracotta pipe. The owner reported that if the need should arise to drain the lake that a weighted object could be lowered along the cable down to the terra-cotta pipe, and the pipe could be smashed by the weight thus allowing the lake to drain.

b. Location. The dam is located on unnamed tributary to Shickshinny Lake, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Hidden Lake Dam can be located on the Shickshinny, U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle.

- c. Size Classification. Hidden Lake Dam is a small size dam (20 feet high, 87 ac-ft).
- d. <u>Hazard Classification</u>. Hidden Lake Dam is classified as a high hazard dam. Downstream conditions indicate that loss of more than a few lives is probable should the structure fail. One home is located approximately 1000 feet (4 people) downstream of Hidden Lake Dam. Shickshinny Lake is located approximately 1/2 miles downstream and the Borough of Shickshinny is located 4 1/2 miles downstream.
- e. Ownership. Hidden Lake Dam is owned by Mr. Sherman Hoover. Correspondence should be addressed to:

Mr. Sherman Hoover
R.D. 1
Shickshinny, Pennsylvania 15865
(717) 256-3437

- f. Purpose of Dam. Hidden Lake Dam was constructed for the purpose of recreation.
- g. Design and Construction History. Hidden Lake Dam was built in 1967 by the Laubach Construction Company. There was no engineer retained for the design or analysis of the dam. The owner reported that during construction the approach to the upstream slope was dozed to a 3H: 1V slope. The slope near the top of the dam which was observed during the inspection was somewhat steeper than that reported by the owner. No design drawings were available and construction information was supplied by the owner. The owner supplied the inspection team with a contour map which was made prior to construction of the dam. This map was utilized during the hydrologic and hydraulic analysis for this dam.
- h. Normal Operating Procedures. No regularly scheduled operations are conducted at the dam. Debris which collects in the spillway is cleared on a regular basis.

1.3 Pertinent Data.

a. Drainage Area.

0.36 square miles (U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle)

b. Discharge at Dam Site (cfs).

Maximum known flood at dam site Drainline capacity at normal pool Spillway capacity at top of dam Unknown Unknown 10 cfs c. Elevation (U.S.G.S. Datum) (feet). - Field survey based on an estimated pool elevation of 1000 feet from U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle.

None

None

None

	Top of dam - low point Top of dam - design height Normal pool Spillway crest Entrance invert - 15" CMP Exit invert - 15" CMP Maximum tailwater Toe of dam	1000.2 Unknown 1000.0 1000.0 Unknown 980.2 None 980.0
d.	Reservoir (feet).	
	Length of maximum pool Length of normal pool	1600 1500
е.	Storage (acre-feet).	
	Normal pool Top of dam	82 87
f.	Reservoir Surface (acres).	
	Top of dam Normal pool Spillway crest	16.5 16.5 16.5
g.	Dam.	
	Type Length Height Top width Side slopes - upstream - downstream	Earthfill 550 feet 20 feet 15 feet 1H:1V to 3H:1V 1.5H:1V
	Zoning	None

Impervious core

Grout curtain

Cutoff

h. Reservoir Drain.

Type 15" CMP
Length Unknown
Closure Concrete plug
Access None
Regulating facilities None

i. Spillway.

Type Open cut
Crest length 35 feet
Crest elevation 1000.0
Upstream channel Lake
Downstream channel Natural stream

SECTION 2 ENGINEERING DATA

- 2.1 <u>Design</u>. No design data exists for this dam. The owner supplied a topographic map which was made prior to construction of the dam. This information was utilized in Section 5 of this report. No photographs, permits or correspondence were supplied by PennDER.
- 2.2 Construction. No information exists on the construction of this $\overline{\text{dam}}$.
- 2.3 Operation. No operating records are maintained.

2.4 Evaluation.

- a. Availability. Information utilized in the preparation of this report was supplied by the owner. The owner of the dam accompanied the inspection team on the inspection of Hidden Lake Dam.
- b. Adequacy. Detailed analysis cannot be made because of a lack of detailed construction information. This Phase I Report is based on available data, visual observations, and a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis. Sufficient information exists to complete a Phase I Report.

SECTION 3 VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 Findings.

- a. General. The onsite inspection of Hidden Lake Dam was conducted by personnel of L. Robert Kimball and Associates on April 10 and May 2, 1980. The inspection consisted of:
 - Visual inspection of the retaining structure, abutments and toe.
 - Examination of the spillway facilities, exposed portion of any outlet works and other appurtenant works.
 - 3. Observations affecting the runoff potential of the drainage basin.
 - 4. Evaluation of the downstream area hazard potential.
- b. Dam. The dam appears to be in poor condition. From a brief survey conducted during the inspection, it was noted that a low spot exists approximately 160 feet from the left abutment. In general, the crest of the dam is slightly lower at midembankment and rises slightly to either abutment. Very little of the upstream slope was visible during the inspection. The portion of the upstream slope that was visible during the inspection was measured to be 1H: 1V and the downstream slope 1.5H: 1V and grass covered. Small trees and brush were observed to be growing on the downstream slope. A slide was observed during the inspection on the downstream slope approximately 240 feet from the left abutment. No seepage was observed in the area of the slide during the inspection. The existance of the slide indicates potential instability of the slope.
- c. Appurtenant Structures. The spillway for Hidden Lake Dam is located at the right abutment. The spillway is cut into shale and discharges along the right abutment beyond the toe of the dam.

The drainline for the dam consists of a 15" corrugated metal pipe. The upstream end of the pipe is blocked with a concrete plugged terra-cotta pipe. No regulating valves exist for this pipe. The reservoir can be drained only by smashing the terra-cotta pipe blocking the upstream end of the corrugated metal pipe.

d. Reservoir Area. The watershed is covered by woodlands. The watershed slopes are moderate and do not appear to be susceptible to landslides which would affect the storage volume of the reservoir or overtopping of the dam by displacing water.

- e. <u>Downstream Channel</u>. The downstream channel for Hidden Lake Dam consists of a natural unnamed stream which discharges into Shickshinny Lake approximately 2000 feet downstream of Hidden Lake Dam.
- 3.2 Evaluation. In general, the embankment appears to be in poor condition. Only the outlet for the 15" corrugated metal pipe was visible during the inspection. No other evaluation of the drainline could be made. Minor seepage was observed during the inspection.

SECTION 4 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

- 4.1 <u>Procedures</u>. The reservoir is maintained at the spillway crest elevation. The spillway and approach is cleared of debris on a regular basis. No other operational procedures are performed at the dam.
- 4.2 <u>Maintenance of the Dam.</u> No planned maintenance schedule exists. Maintenance of the dam is performed by the owner on an as-need basis. Maintenance of the dam is considered fair.
- 4.3 <u>Maintenance of Operating Facilities</u>. Maintenance of the spillway is considered fair. Debris is cleared from the spillway on a regular basis by the owner.
- 4.4 Warning System in Effect. There is no warning system in effect to warn downstream residents of large spillway discharges or imminent failure of the dam.
- 4.5 Evaluation. Maintenance of the dam is considered fair. There is no system in effect to warn downstream residents of large spillway discharges or imminent failure of the dam, and there is no formal maintenance and inspection program.

SECTION 5 HYDRAULICS AND HYDROLOGY

5.1 Evaluation of Features.

- a. <u>Design Data</u>. No calculations or design data pertaining to the hydrology or hydraulics of the dam were available.
- b. Experience Data. No rainfall, runoff or reservoir level data were available. The spillway reportedly has functioned adequately in the past.
- c. <u>Visual Observations</u>. The spillway appeared to be in fair condition. The spillway is located at the right abutment of the dam and cut into shale. Only $0.2\,$ foot of freeboard exists for this dam.

A low spot was observed on the embankment crest 160 feet from the left abutment.

d. Overtopping Potential. Overtopping potential was investigated through the development of the probable maximum flood (PMF) for the watershed and the subsequent routing of the PMF and fractions of the PMF through the reservoir and spillway.

The Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, has directed that the HEC-1 Dam Safety Version systemized computer program be utilized. The program was prepared by the Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Davis, California, July, 1978. The major methodologies or key input data for this program are discussed briefly in Appendix D.

- 5.2 Evaluation Assumptions. To enable us to complete the hydraulic and hydrologic analysis for this structure, it was necessary to make the following assumptions.
- i. The pool elevation in the reservoir prior to the storm is the spillway crest elevation 1000.0.
- 2. Flow through the spillway was considered to exhibit the properties associated with the standard weir flow formula (Q=CLH $^{1.5}$).
- 3. The top of dam was considered the low spot elevation 1000.2.
- 5.3 Summary of Overtopping Analysis. Complete summary sheets for the computer output are presented in Appendix D.

Peak inflow (PMF) 1054 cfs Spillway capacity at top of dam 10 cfs a. Spillway Adequacy Rating. The Spillway Design Flood (SDF) is based on the hazard and size classification of the dam. The recommended spillway design flood (SDF) for this dam is the 1/2 PMF to PMF. Based on the downstream potential for loss of life and property damage, the spillway design flood has been selected as the PMF. Based on the following definition provided by the Corps of Engineers, the spillway is rated as seriously inadequate as a result of our hydrologic analysis.

Seriously inadequate - High hazard classification dams not capable of passing 50% of the spillway design flood and where there is a significant increase in the hazard potential for loss of life due to overtopping failure.

The spillway and reservoir are capable of controlling approximately 1% of the PMF without overtopping the embankment (low spot).

5.4 <u>Summary of Dam Breach Analysis</u>. As the subject dam cannot satisfactorily pass 50% of the PMF (based on our analysis) it was necessary to perform the dam breach analysis and downstream routing of the flood wave. This analysis determined the degree of increased flooding due to dam failure.

A reservoir pool elevation of 1000.4 was considered as sufficient to cause failure of Hidden Lake Dam. This elevation which represents a depth of overtopping of approximately 2.4 inches was considered sufficient to cause failure because of steep downstream slope at this dam and the visibly erosive nature of the embankment material.

The flood wave was routed downstream with and without failure considerations. The downstream potential for loss of life and property damage is significantly increased by dam failure. The potential for increased flooding downstream is significant, based on our analysis. Therefore, the spillway is rated as seriously inadequate. A detailed printout of the breach analysis is included in Appendix D.

SECTION 6 STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability.

a. Visual Observations. A small slide area was located on the downstream slope approximately 240 feet from the left abutment. The downstream slope of the embankment is grass covered with some small trees and brush on the slope. There is no riprap protection on the upstream face of the embankment. Only minor seepage was observed during the inspection.

The stability of the dam is questionable because of the steep slopes and evidence of past sliding and instability. Based on the lack of information regarding the design and construction of the dam and the observed slides on the downstream slope the structural integretity of the embankment is questionable and should be thoroughly evaluated. No definite determination could be made as to whether the existing slide was active or inactive, however the slide appeared to be inactive.

- b. Design and Construction Data. No stability analyses were conducted for this dam. No design drawings were available for review by the inspection team. No construction data is available.
- c. Operating Records. No operating records are maintained.
- d. <u>Post Construction Changes</u>. No post construction changes were made according to the owner.
- e. Seismic Stability. The dam is located in seismic zone
 1. No seismic stability analyses has been performed. Normally,
 it can be considered that if a dam in this zone is stable under
 static loading conditions, it can be assumed safe for any
 expected earthquake loading. Since the static stability of
 Hidden Lake Dam is questionable it's seismic stability should be
 assessed during the recommended stability analysis.

SECTION 7 ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS/REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 Dam Assessment.

a. <u>Safety</u>. The dam appears to be in poor condition. The reservoir is maintained at the spillway crest elevation and very little (less than 3 inches) freeboard exists at the dam. A small slide was observed on the downstream slope. Only minor seepage was observed during the inspection.

The visual observations and hydrologic and hydraulic calculations indicate that the Hidden Lake Dam's spillway is seriously inadequate. The spillway is capable of controlling approximately 1% of the PMF without overtopping the embankment (low spot). The dam breach analysis indicates that a significant increase in the downstream potential for loss of life and property damage exist should the dam fail.

- b. Adequacy of Information. Detailed analysis of the dam cannot be made because of the lack of any design or construction data. No design drawings exist for this dam. This Phase I Report is based on visual observations, and hydrologic and hydraulic calculations.
- c. Urgency. The recommendations suggested below should be implemented immediately.
- d. <u>Necessity for Further Investigation</u>. In order to accomplish some of the recommendations/remedial measures outlined below, further investigations will be required.

7.2 Recommendations/Remedial Measures.

- l. A warning system should be developed to warn downstream residents of large spillway discharges or imminent failure of the dam:
- 2. A detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis should be conducted by a registered professional engineer knowledgeable in dam design and construction to increase the spillway capacity of the dam. The recommendations resulting from the study should be immplemented immediately.
- 3. A detailed stability analysis should be conducted by a registered professional engineer knowledgeable in dam design and construction. An analysis should include the monitoring and evaluation of the wet area located at the toe of the dam near the outlet for the 15 inch corrugated metal pipe. The slide should be investigated and repaired as required upon completion of the stability analysis.

- 4. Debris collecting in the spillway and spillway approach should be cleared and continue to be cleared as required.
- 5. Small trees and brush existing on the downstream slope should be removed under the direction of a registered professional engineer knowledgeable in dam design and construction.
- 6. Re-evaluate upstream closure for the 15 inch corrugated metal pipe drainline.
- 7. Regular safety inspections should be conducted in accordance with provisions stipulated by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania regarding the inspection of dams.

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APPENDIX A CHECKLIST, VISUAL INSPECTION, PHASE I

CHECK LIST VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I

ke Dan	COUNTY .	COUNTY Luzerne	S	STATE Pennsylvania ID#PA 1136	ID#PA 1136
80 &				HAZAKU CAIEGORI	009
POOL ELEVATION AT TIME OF INSPECTION 1000.0 Est. M.S.L.	1000.0	Est.M.S.L.	TAILWATER	TAILWATER AT TIME OF INSPECTION None	TION None M.S.L.
INSPECTION PERSONNEL:					
R. Jeffrey Kimball, P.E L. Robert Kimball and Associates	- L. Rol	bert Kimball and	Associate	90	

RECORDER

James T. Hockensmith

Cameron R. Mock - L. Robert Kimball and Associates

0.T. McConnell - L. Robert Kimball and Associates

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EMBANKMENT

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURPACE CRACKS	None noted.	
UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE	Small slide located approximately 240 feet from left abutment.	
SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES	Some minor erosion on upstream slope.	
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST		
RIPRAP PAILURES	No riprap protection provided at this dam.	

EMBANKMENT

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
VEGETATION	Downstream slope. Trees and small brush and sparse grass.	
JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT, SPILLWAY AND DAM	Appears to be good.	
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	Wet area observed near outlet of 15" CMP. Seepage less than 1 gpm.	
STAFF GAUGE AND RECORDER	None.	
DRAINS	15" CIP with inlet blocked with a terra-cotta pipe and a concrete plug.	

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS - Not applicable

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE		
STRUCTURE TO ABUTMENT/EMBANKMENT JUNCTIONS		
DRAINS		
WATER PASSAGES		
FOUNDATION		

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS - Not applicable

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS CONCRETE SURFACES		
STRUCTURAL CRACKING		
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT		
MONOLITH JOINTS		
CONSTRUCTION JOINTS		
STAFF CAUGE OR RECORDER		

OUTLET WORKS - Not applicable

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT		
INTAKE STRUCTURE		
OUTLET STRUCTURE		
OUTLET CHANNEL		
EMERGENCY GATE		

UNGATED SPILLWAY

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE WEIR	None. Spillway consists of open earth cut.	
APPROACH CHANNEL	Unrestricted - lake.	
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	Unnamed tributary to Shickshinny Lake.	
BRIDGE AND PIERS	None.	

GATED SPILLWAY - None

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE SILL		
APPROACH CHANNEL		
DISCHARGE CHANNEL		
BRIDGE AND PIERS		
GATES AND OPERATION EQUIPMENT		

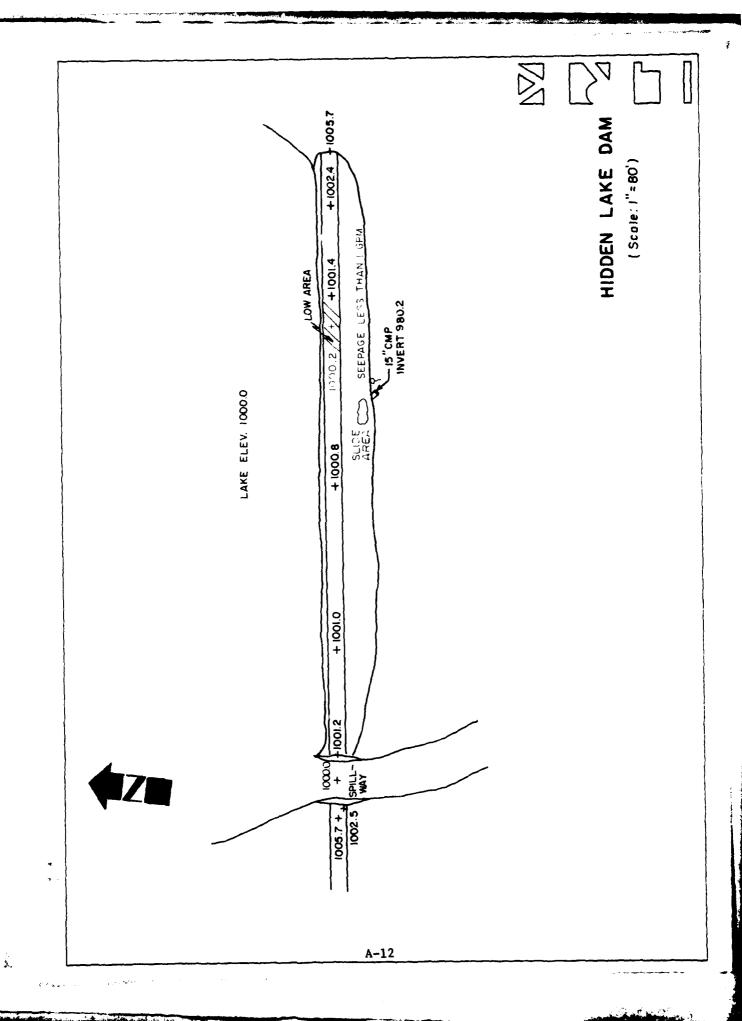
DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

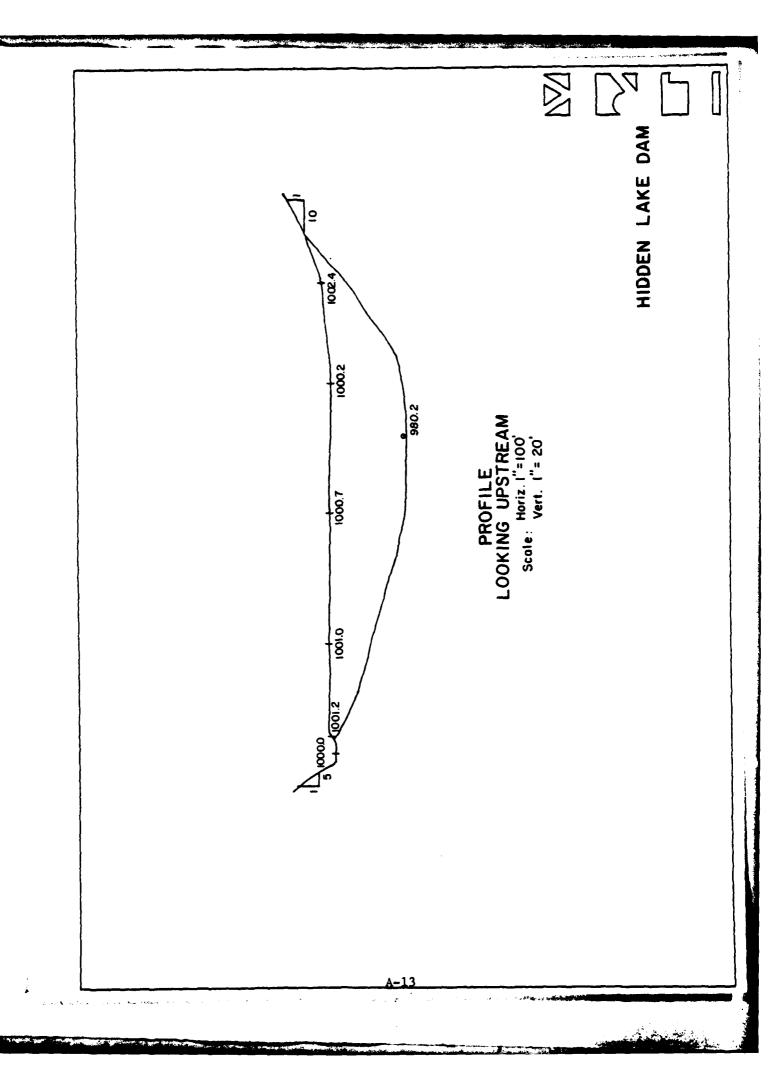
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
COMDITION (OBSTRUCTIONS, DEBRIS, ETC.)	Unobstructed unrestricted until past the toe area.	
SLOPES	Moderate to steep, appear to be stable.	
APPROXIMATE NO. OF HOMES AND POPULATION	One home located approximately 1000 feet below the dam. Four people.	

RESERVOIR

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SZODES	Moderate, appear to be stable.	
SEDIMENTATION	Unknown.	

INSTRUMENTATION





APPENDIX B
CHECKLIST, ENGINEERING DATA, DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION,
PHASE I

CHECK LIST
ENGINEERING DATA
DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION
PHASE I

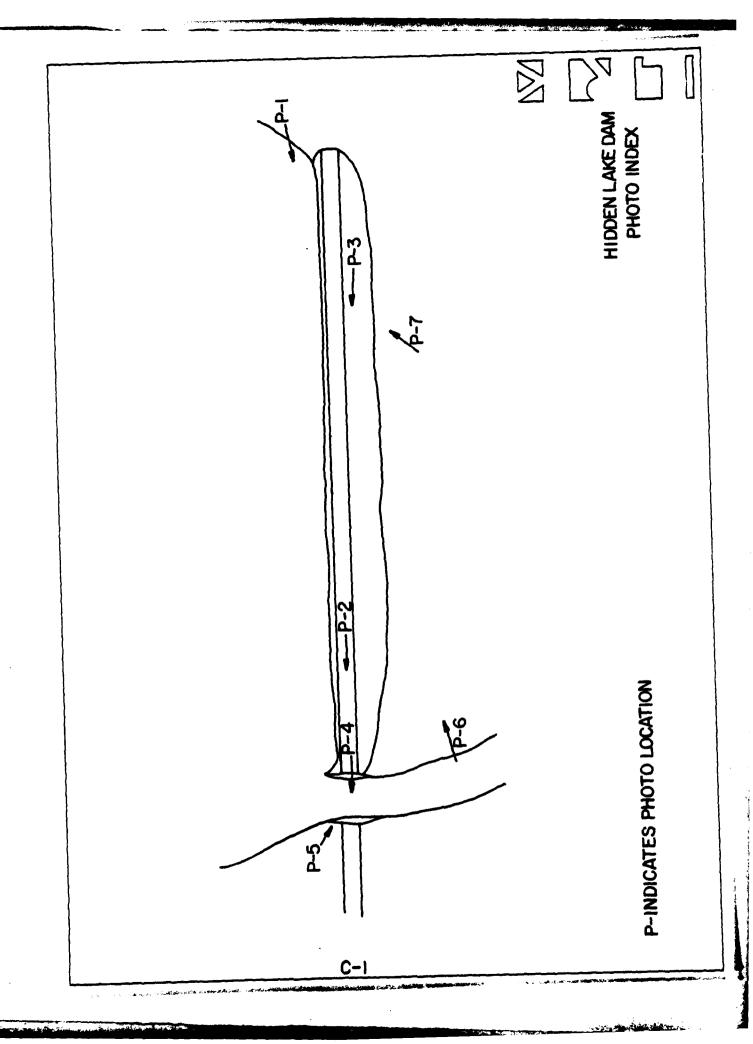
NAME OF DAM Hidden Lake Day

ID# PA 1136

ITEM	REMARKS
DESIGN REPORTS	None.
GEOLOGY REPORTS	None.
DESIGN COMPUTATIONS HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS DAM STABILITY SEEPAGE STUDIES	None.
MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS BORING RECORDS LABORATORY FIELD	None.
POST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM	None.
BORROW SOURCES	Site of impoundment.

ITEM	REMARKS
MONITORING SYSTEMS	None.
MODIFICATIONS	None.
HIGH POOL RECORDS	None.
POST CONSTRUCTION ENCINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS	None.
PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR PAILURE OF DAM DESCRIPTION REPORTS	None.
MAINTENANCE OPERATION RECORDS	None.

APPENDIX C PHOTOGRAPHS



HIDDEN LAKE DAM

Photograph Description

Sheet 1. Front

- (1) Upper left Embankment crest, upstream slope and view of right abutment.
- (2) Upper right Crest of dam, downstream slope and right abutment.
- (3) Lower left Crest and downstream slope (note vegetation).
- (4) Lower right Spillway crest.

Sheet 1. Back

- (5) Upper left Spillway approach.
- (6) Upper right Downstream slope.
- (7) Lower left 15" CMP (drainline).
- (8) Lower right Downstream exposure.

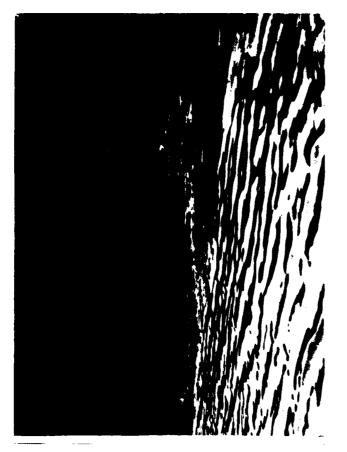
TOP	OF	PAGE
1		2
3		4

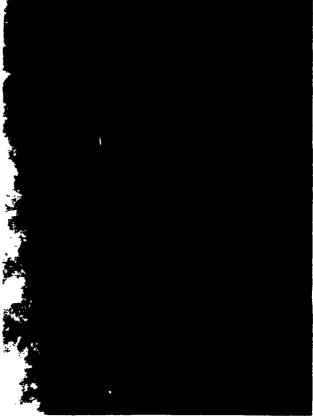
















APPENDIX D
HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

APPENDIX D HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

Methodology. The dam overtopping and breach analyses were accomplished using the systemized computer program HEC-1 (Dam Safety Investigation), September, 1978, prepared by the Hydrologic Engineering Center, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Davis, California. A brief description of the methodology used in the analysis is presented below.

l. <u>Precipitation</u>. The Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) is derived and determined from regional charts prepared from past rainfall records including "Hydrometeorological Report No. 40" prepared by the U.S. Weather Bureau.

The index rainfall is reduced from 10% to 20% depending on watershed size by utilization of what is termed the HOP Brook adjustment factor. Distribution of the total rainfall is made by the computer program using distribution methods developed by the Corps.

2. <u>Inflow Hydrograph</u>. The hydrologic analysis used in development of the overtopping potential is based on applying a hypothetical storm to a unit hydrograph to obtain the inflow hydrograph for reservoir routing.

The unit hydrograph is developed using the Snyder method. This method requires calculation of several key parameters. The following list gives these parameters their definition and how they were obtained for these analysis.

Parameter	Definition	Where Obtained
Ct	Coefficient representing variations of watershed	From Corps of Engineers*
L	Length of main stream channel miles	From U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute topgraphic
Lca	Length on main stream to centroid of watershed	From U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute topographic
Ср	Peaking coefficient	From Corps of Engineers*
A	Watershed size	From U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute topographic

*Developed by the Corps of Engineers on a regional basis for Pennsylvania.

3. Routing. Reservoir routing is accomplished by using Modified Plus routing techniques where the flood hydrograph is routed through reservoir storage. Hydraulic capacities of the outlet works, spillways and the crest of the dam are used as outlet controls in the routing.

The hydraulic capacity of the outlet works can either be calculated and input or sufficient dimensions input and the program will calculate an elevation discharge relationship.

Storage in the pool area is defined by an area - elevation relationship from which the computer calculates storage. Surface areas are either planimetered from available mapping or U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series topographic maps or taken from reasonably accurate design data.

- 4. Dam Overtopping. Using given percentages of the PMF the computer program will calculate the percentage of the PMF which can be controlled by the reservoir and spillway without the dam overtopping.
- 5. Dam Breach and Downstream Routing. The computer program is equipped to determine the increase in downstream flooding due to failure of the dam caused by overtopping. This is accomplished by routing both the pre-failure peak flow and the peak flow through the breach (calculated by the computer with given input assumptions) at a given point in time and determining the water depth in the downstream channel. Channel cross-sections taken from U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute topographic maps were used in the downstream flood wave routing. Pre and post failure water depths are calculated at locations where cross-sections are input.

HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS ANALYSIS DATA BASE

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NAME OF DAM: Hidden Lake Dam

PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION (PMP) = 22.2 (0.99) = 21.98"

STATION	1	2	3
		-	-
Station Description	Hidden Lake		
Drainage Area			
(square miles)	0.36		
Cumulative Drainage Area	. •		
(square miles)	0.36		
Adjustment of PMF for			
Drainage Area (%)(1) 6 hours	117		
12 hours	127 136		
24 hours 48 hours	142		
72 hours	145		
Snyder Hydrograph			
Parimeters	13		
Zono (2) Cp (3)	0.5		
Ct (3)	1.85 0.66		
L (miles) $\binom{4}{4}$ Lca (miles) $\binom{4}{5}$ tp = Ct(LxLca) 0.3 hrs.	0.38 1.22		
cp - occurrent	1.22		
Spillway Data Crest Length (ft)	35		
Freeboard (ft)	0.2		
Discharge Coefficient	3.2		
Exponent	1.5		

(1) Hydrometeorological Report 40 (Figure 1), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1965.

(2) Hydrological zone defined by Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, for determining Snyder's coefficients (C_p and C_t).

(3) Snyder's Coefficients.

(4)L*Length of longest water course from outlet to basin divide.

Lca=Length of water course from outlet to point opposite the centroid of drainage area.

CHECK LIST HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING DATA

DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS: D.A. 0.36 mi ² wooded, moderate slopes
ELEVATION TOP NORMAL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): 82 ac-ft
ELEVATION TOP FLOOD CONTROL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): 87 ac-ft
ELEVATION MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL: Unknown
ELEVATION TOP DAM: 1000.2
SPILLWAY CREST:
1000.0
a. Elevation 1000.0 b. Type Open cut shale 35 feet
o. Type
c. Width Not applicable
e Location Spillover Right abutment
d. Length Not applicable e. Location Spillover Kight abutment f. Number and Type of Gates None
OUTLET WORKS:
a. TypeEntrance inverts 15" CMP
b. Location Through embankment c. Entrance inverts Unknown d. Exit inverts 980.2
c. Entrance invertsUnknown
d. Exit inverts
e. Emergency draindown facilities None
HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL GAUGES:
a. TypeNone
h. Location None
c. Records None
MAXIMIM NON-DAMAGING DISCHARGE: Unknown

DAM NAME LIDER ARE

I.D. NUMBER DER. 1/0. 40-228

I.D. NUMBER DER. 1/0. 40-228

SHEET NO. LOF 4

EBENSBURG PENMSYLVANIA

BY CORRECTED B

LOSS PATE AUD PASE FLOW FARAMETERS

As recommended by the Baltin ore District Corps of Engineers.

STRTL = 1 INCh

CLISTL = 0.05, IJ/hr

STRTQ = 1.5 CFS/MI²

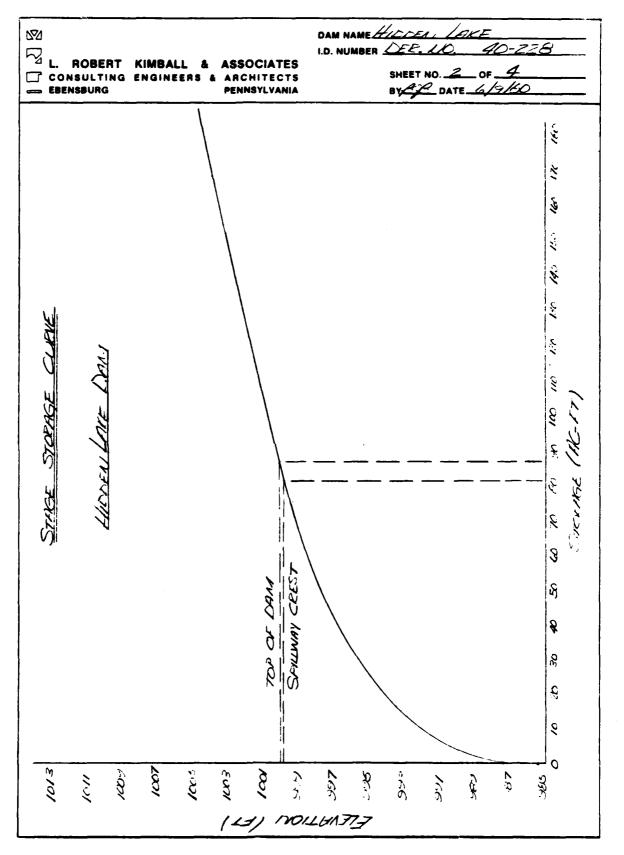
QRCSN = 0.05 (5% of Peak flow)

RTIOR = 2.0

ELEVATION - CAPACITY BLATION SHIPS

Obtained from U.S.G.S. 7.5-MILI Quad and field inspection data

Spillway Crest Ekvation = 1000.0 FT INITIAL Storage = 82.2 AC-FT Top of Dam Elevation = 1000.2 FT Storage at Ekvation 1000.2 = 87.0 AC-FT Zero Storage Ekvation = 385.6 FT



W I.D. NUMBER ZEE. L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES SHEET NO. 3 OF 4 CONSULTING ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS BY & P DATE 6/10/80 EBENSBURG PENNSYLVANIA DISCHARGE RATING CURVE Determined by (HEC-1). Assume Standard Weir Flow ELEV 1005.7 ELEV 1000.2 ELEV 1000.0 Spillway Cred Elabtion = 1000.0 FT Weir length = 35 FT Coefficient of Discharge = 3.2 OVERTOP PARAMETERS Top of Dam Elevation (Low spot) = 1000.2 IT Length of Dam / Excluding Spillway) = 500.0 FT Coefficient of Discharge = 3.1 BL max = 562.0 FT BV max = 1005.7 FT

L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES CONSULTING ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS EBENSOURG PENNSYLVANIA	DAM NAME ALEA ARE I.D. NUMBER ER. A.C. 40-228 SHEET NO. 4 OF 4 BY B. DATE 6/12/80
DAM BREACH FARAMETERS	
FAILEL = 1	TOPEL= 1000.2 FT
Ratio of FMF (ETIO) = Side Slope of Brach (Z) = Failure Time (TFAIL) = Depth of Overtop = 0.	0.05 1 hr. 2 FT or 2.4 inches
CHANNEL BOUTING Channel Routing Cross from U.S.G.S. 7.5- M. Channel Manning's Tolerbank Manning's	1

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SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

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	RATIO	MAXIMUM	MAXIMUM	MAXIMUM	MAXIMUM	DURATION 100	TIME OF	TIME OF		}
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FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) DAM SAFETY VERSTON JULY 1978 LAST MODIFICATION 26 FEB 79 ***********************************	RATIOS OF PHF ROUTED TH DOWNSTREAM CONDITION DU PLAN I ASSUMES BREACH.	NQ	SUB-AREA KUNOFF COMPUTATION		SPFE PMS N6 R12 R24 R48 R72 R96 0.00 21.98 117.00 127.00 136.00 145.00 0.00 TRSPC COMPUTED BY THE PROGRAM IS .800 LUSS DATA LUSS DATA LUSS DATA LUSS DATA LUSS DATA O 0.00 0.00 0.00	TP= 1.22 CP= .50 NTA= 0 RECESSION DATA RECESSION DATA APPROXIMATE CLARK COLFFICILNTS FROM GIVEN CP AND IP ARE TC= 5.35 AND R= 6.49 INTERVALS	UNIT HYDHOGRAPH 38 FINE-OF-PERIOD ORDINATES, LAG. 1.23 HOURS, CP50 VOL. 1.00 8. 28. 55. 81. 25. 25. 25. 17. 15. 13. 11.
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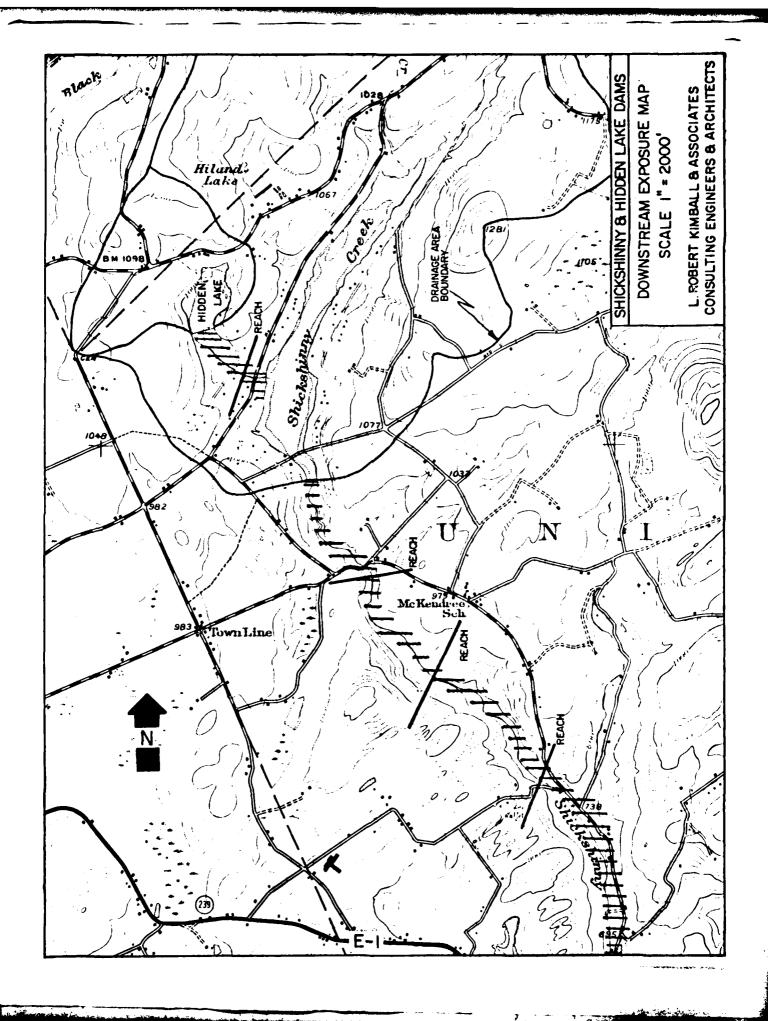
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APPENDIX E DRAWINGS

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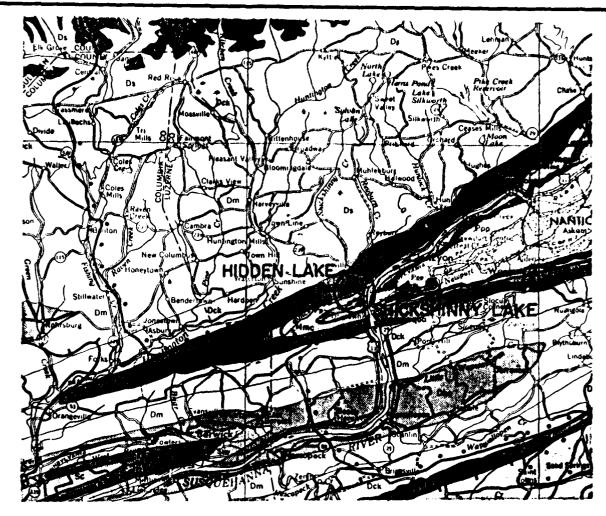


APPENDIX F GEOLOGY

General Geology

Hidden Lake Dam lies within the Appalachian Mountain Section of the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province. This region is characterzied by overturned and assymetric folds, local shearing and large, low-angle thrust faults. The only faulting indicated in the area of the reservoir is about seven or eight miles away, both to the east and to the southwest.

The bedrock underlying the lake and dam is the Mississippian aged Pocono Group. This group consists mainly of sandstone with lesser amounts of conglomerate siltstone, shale and coal. The moderate to thick bedding is normally well developed. The regular and steeply dipping to vertical joints are also well developed. The rocks of the Pocono Group are very resistant to weathering and form an excellent foundation for heavy structures. The interstitial and secondary porosity give the rocks of this group a high effective porosity.



Geologic Map of The Area Around Hidden Lake And Shickshinny Lake



Pocono Group

Poction Ground III may, hard, massive, resisting the detect conglumerate and sandstone with some shale, includes in the Appalackian Plateau Burguan, Shinanao, Cuyekoga, Cuse ways, Corry, and K. 144. Following, Includes part of Owarm' of M. L. Fuller in Patter and Trops countries.

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